THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7747.

MORNING EDITION-TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1857.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Attempted Launch of the Great

THE MISSION OF SIR WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY,

The screw steamship City of Washington, which left Liverpool at noon on the 4th inst., arrived here yesterday

cape Race. We have full files, however, by the City of

The following is the specie list of the steamship City of

The English mail steamer La Plata arrived at South-ampton on the 30th ult., with the Pacific, Mexican and best Indian mails. She had on freight:-

Tampico and Vera Cruz. \$340,857
Ditto, ceress the Isthmus, from the Pacific ports. 259,070
Ditto, from California. 251,064
Ditto, from Carthagena. 118,340
Ditto, from other parts of the West Indies. 1,538

The Liverpool Albion says :-

The Liverpool Albim says:—

The bombardment of Greytown is a subject painful to the reflection of all rightminded men, both in England and the United States. The facts are now familiar to the public, and we shall not repeat them. On Saturday Sir William Gore Ouseley, K. C. B., sailed for America in the Arabia.

It is understood that he is entrusted with full present to arrange this delicate question with the President of the United States, and also the other vexed questions relating to Central America and the Mosquito Indians. In making this appointment Lord Palmerston has selected a minister not connected with his own political party, but connected with the United States by means of his wife, who is the daughter of an American citizen. Sir W. G. Ouseley is a gentleman who has acquired considerable reputation as a statesman and pacificator, and as he is also a personal friend of Mr. Buchanan, our brethern in America cannot fail to see that Great Britain approaches a settlement of this unpleasant affair in the most friendly spirit, and through a most conciliatory speed.

for New York, was leaving Sunderland, a serious misun-derstanding prevailed on board between the captain and e crew, because the latter complained that the vessel as not fully manned. One man had been felled with an

James Morrison, one of the wealthiest of the "merchant rinces" of London, is dead. The value of his property is d at nearly four million pounds sterling, a con-

the month of September show an increase in the em-ployment of all kinds of vessels, except American; the

The Catholic Bishop of Toronto, Canada, in addressing a ngregation at Kilkenny, is said to have earnestly end the people, if they could by any possibility remain is Ireland, not to think of emigrating, as it was almost in-credible the meery and wretchedness he constantly wit-

coned among the unfortunate Irish emigrants.

The inundations in Piedmont were subsiding. The

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says that friendly negotiations have taken place lately between endly negotiations have taken place sately observed nouncing an estimate dain great Continental Powers regarding the reduction of 1859, of which £1 will certainly economise in this important item of public expenditure, and the Emperor of Austria, according to late atches from Vienna, has agreed to a reduction of his

tractors were about to lay the cables between Cagliari and Malta and between Malta and Corfu, and with good weather, it was hoped the operations might be completed in a

From Austria the official gazette of Vienna announce the imposition of a tax of one kreutzer upon newspapers

The revenue receipts of the Zollverein for the first six months of 1857 amounted to \$12,910,109, against \$12,137,-506 in 1836, showing an increase of \$772,601. The Grand Duchy of Hesse shows the greatest improvement. In the receips from Hanover, Nassau, and Electoral of Hesse shere was a falling off.

It is stated that the plan proposed by the Austrian Minister of Finance for ameliorating the financial situation is other that a large reduction of the army shall be made, or that the direct taxes shall be considerably increased.

According to a Paris letter in the new Prussian Gazette.

Austrian and British governments, to the effect that in case of a revolutionary outbreak in Italy, Austria may rely for

stein affairs is said to have caused considerable sensation in Denmark and Sweden. The official organ of the Swemeelves of the Duchies by means of unjust in-

tience was being carried on in the Chambers of the bredish Diet. After seven days debate the the bill was

ays:—By news from the Circaesian coast we learn that a sockade is established there by means of Russian vesels. A few days ago the fourth corvette from the Baltic assed through these straits on her way to the Euxine. hen again in Nicolaies they are completing a ship pierced or 120 guns, and it is said that the keels of similar ships

A somewhat singular presentation was made to her Ma-naty at Windsor Castle on Wednesday last. Mr. E. Hut-er, of New York, had the honor of introducing his re-markably fine American dog "Prince" to her Majesty and the court in the quadrangle. This dog was bern in Penn-girania, and resembles in color somewhat the coach-dog other days. He is remarkably docile, yet possesses un-mal courage and strength.

The steemship Niagara arrived at Liverpool at 6 o'clock a the morning of the 1st inst., and the North American prived there at 3 A. M. on the 4th.

THE FIBANCIAL CRISIS IN EUROPE.

Ou correspondent in Liverpool sends the following report is the movements of the London money market after the dynarize of the Arabia:—
Onsturday the 31st ultimo the absorption of consols by the public steadily continued, and the closing price for the dy was 90½. A very active demand for money was exhibed, and 6 per cent was freely offered for loans on stock, without success. Gold was withdrawn from the bankn considerable sums.

The range of consols during the month of October was so min as 4 per cent.

Moday, Nov. 2, being the day for the half yearly balanced the Bank of England, was kept as a holiday at the Stock Exchange. Consols, however, were nominally quote at 89% a 90, the beaviness being attributed to the unassfactory nature of the news from America by the Niagra. In the discount market the demand was rather less ressing, and in some cases choice bills were negotiated as fraction below the bank minimum rate.

The simplement of specie (silver) to the East by the steamer of the 4th inst. was ascertained to be £056,846.

The failure of Winterhoff, Piper & Co., of Hamburg, is annunced, with liabilities estimated at 1,500,000 marks base.

(5 Thesday, the 3d inst., the market for consols was

bare.

O Tuesday, the 3d inst., the market for consols was bery, and the closing quotations were 89% a 80% for money and account. The discount market was unchanged,

but money was rather easier to be obtained on the stock exchange, although at the Bank there was no diminution in the pressure. Over £200,000 in gold had been drawn from the Bank since Saturday, and an apprehension prevalled that a further rise in the rate of discount to 9 per cent would be the consequence.

valled that a further rise in the rate of discount to 9 per cent would be the consequence.

Owing to the holiday on the Stock Exchange, and the non-arrival in Liverpool of the London papers of Wednesday, we have no quotations for American securities later than Saturday, Oct. 31.

On that day the market was active, and Illinois Central shares advanced to 7 a 5 discount, and New York Central to 72 a 70. Michigan Centrals of 1869 sold at 78%; Erie bonds of '62 at 45, and Pennsylvania Central second mortgage at 85.

to 72 a 70. Michigan Centrals of 1869 sold at 78½; Erie bonds of '82 at 46, and Pennsylvania Central second mortgage at 86.

[From the London Times (City Article), Nov. 2.]

The absorption of consols by the public steadily continues, and although the improvement yesterday was as much as three-quarters per cent, there was at one time to-day a further advance of like magnitude. Consols for money, which closed last evening at 89½, were first quoted 89½ a 90, and after some few variations they went to 90½. The demand in the discount market being still extremely active, there was then a general disposition to obtain loans on stock for short periods, and six per cent was freelyoffered withoutsucces. This momentary pressure checked the prevailing buoyancy, although it is seen that the largeness of the temporary advances lately obtained upon stock must operate in favor of prices when that stock comes to be reclaimed, and a slight reaction occurred, sales being made at 90½. Ultimately, however, there were buyers at that quotation. For the new account on the 7th of December the last transactions were at 90½. The circumstance that after the 72 of December consols will be quoted with the 1½ per odividend off, has had its usual influence in atimulating purchases. Bank stock left off at 208 a 210; reduced, 89½ a 89½; new 3 per cents, 89½ a 89½; India stock, 210 a a 212; India bonds, 45s. discount; and exchequer bills, 16s. a 10s. discount.

Monday, the 2d of November, being the day for the half yearly balance at the Bank of England, the transfer offices will be closed, and also the Stock Exchange.

Business in the foreign stock market has been limited, but prices continue firm. Buenos Ayres have been negotiated at 82½; Chillan 6 per cents, 102; Mexican, for the account, 19½; Russian 5 per cents, 106; do. 4½ per cents, 97½; Spanish defurred, 25½; for the account, 25½ Turkish 6 per cents, 89½ and 89; for the account, 25½ Turkish 6 per cents, 64; and the Dutch 4 per cent excess of the sevening were 67t. 25c. for money, and 67t.

The man quotations of the French Three per cents on the Paris Bourse this evening were 676. 25c. for money, and 67f. 10c. for the present account, showing an advance of an eighth.

The rate of discount at Hamburg has advanced to 834.

The gold taken by the Arabia to New York is £204.582.

The demand for the continent continues, and about £96,000 was withdrawn from the bank to-day to pay for silver lately purchased. At the same time some rather numerous parcels of sovereigns are taken for Ireland and Scotland. The Bank of Engiand accounts are, therefore, not likely to present any encouraging features during the next week or two. The conviction, however, seems universal that it is only the immediate prospect that need be regarded with anxiety, and that even if an increase of pressure should be threatened for the moment a month can scarcely elapse without the commencement of acourse of restoration.

Confidence at Liverpool and Manchester, and in the manufacturing districts generally, is still upheld in a manner to excite surprise. The apprehension of further banking difficulties has greatly subsided, and the stoppage of the Borough Bank (Liverpool) has been followed by much less excitement than might have been feared, looking at the large amount of its deposits and general liabilities. From the system of management which it is alieged will be developed whenever a full inquiry is made by the shareholders, it will probably be found that the fact of the extinction of this institution, if it had happened at a time free from a tendency to alarm, could not have been regarded as a public mis-fortune. The course of the Bank of England in connection with the attempts made to sustain it is admitted on all sides to have been perfectly clear and strictly in accordance with sound principle. The terms on which aid would be granted were distinctly stated, and were never varied, but it seems that the parties negotiating on behalf of the Borough Bank were too sanguine as to their ability to comply with them.

Borough Bank were too sanguine as to their ability to comply with them.

Annexed is a table of the fluctuations in stocks and shares during the month of October. The range of consols has been unusually extensive, showing a difference of 4 per cent between the highest and lowest prices, although at the conclusion the market has returned to the precise position in which it stood at the commencement. The persevering investments of the public, which have been on the scale commonly observable when consols fall below 90, coupled with the news of the taking of Delhi and the consequent conviction that the Indian question is now reduced to one of reorganization, instead of reconquest, have counteracted the effect of the diasters thrown upon us from the American crisis, the further reduction of nearly two millions in the bank builion, and the advance in the rate of discount to 8 per cent. In railway shares the fluctuations have also been violent, and the rebound, except in a few cases, has not been equal to that in the funds. East Indian, however, have experienced a decided improvement:—

ing fund, and that the future issue of railway bonds with be restricted under regulations between the companies, the Bank of France, and the government.

In the railway market there was a general advance in sympathy with the funds, and although the highest prices were not fully maintained the final quotations show an improvement in most descriptions of 5s. to 10s. Great Western of Canada were slightly higher. Grand Trunk, which at one period of the day marked 42, afterwards receded, leaving off at two clock at a reduction of 10s. American securities were active, and Illinois Central and New York Central closed at an advance.

[From the Louidon Times. (City Article.) Nov. 3.1

Central closed at an advance.

[From the London Times, (City Article.) Nov. 3.]
This being the day for the half yearly balance at the Bank of England, the transfer offices were closed, and it was kept as a holiday at the Stock Exchange. There were consequently no regular transactions in the public funds, but on 'Changs consols, which left off on Saturday at 9014, were nominally quoted 8934 to 90 for money, and there were buyers at 90 at the close. The heaviers was attributable to the news from America, showing that the recovery described by the previous mail had been only partially maintained.

day the discount market to day the demand was rather less pressing, and in some cases choice bills were negotiated at a fraction below the bank minimum. The payments falling due on the 4th are not unusually large, and in London there is every appearance that they will be well

met.
The corn market was quiet this morning at the rates of

The corn market was quiet this morning at the rates of Monday last.

The Bnal price of the French three per cents on the Paris Bourse this evening, was 67f. for money and the present account, showing a decline of an eighth. The approach of the settlement has caused a full demand for loans, and applications have been numerous at the Bank of France.

The drain of gold to the continent Continues, and about £40,000 was withdrawn from the Bank to day.

The precise amount of specie to be shipped for the East by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Ripon on the 4th, is £966,546. Of this sum £150 is for Alexandria, £500 for the Mauritius, £559,316 for India and Ceylon, and £96,580 for China and the Straits. Nearly the whole of it is silver, the gold amounting to £12,152 only.

Some acceptances were returned this afternoon of Messrs. R. Wilson, Hallett & Co., of Inverpool, the correspondents of Messrs. Robb, Hallett & Co., of New York. The engagements of the firm are believed to be large, but temporary.

The private letters from New York to-day do not.

respondents of Messrs. Robb, Hallett & Co., of New York. The engagements of the firm are believed to be large, but it is hoped such difficulties as have arisen may be but temporary.

The private letters from New York to-day do not describe any material variation, but they reach only to the 20th of October, while the accounts by telegraph via Halifax are to the 22d, and report a considerable decline in all sorts of securities. This adverse movement appears to have been caused by the arrival of the Europa, which left Liverpool on the 10th of October with the news of the first advance in the Bank of England rate of discount, which occurred on the 8th, and was from 5½ to 6 per cent. The further advance to 7 per cent would be announced by the next packets—the Balite and the Porsia: but, as they took out 5313,000 in gold, it will probably be found they have assisted to restore confidence. The disappointment with regard to the rapidity of the anticipated rebound seems to have arisen from the conduct of the banks, who, in resorting to suspension, have withheld one of the chief benefits looked for from it, namely: a partial restoration of the note circulation, which, in their efforts to save themselves, they had contracted to an amount far below the requirements of the country for its internal trade. Hence the only advantage at present felt was from the arrangement entered into by all the banks throughout the State to receive each other's notes at par, subject to the regulations of the Clearing House. This, however, was an immense gain, since it would enable produce to be sent and remittances to be made from point to point. The fear which has restrained the banks from granting increased accommodation seems to have been from the absence of any positive power on the part of the Covernor of Logislature of the State to legalise their continued suspension. The people of New York, when they agreed to the amended constitution of 1846, wanted confidence apparently in their own financial sortiety, and tied themselves down by a c

to deal, through its representatives, with any exigency that may afterwards happen.

A meeting was held this afternoon of creditors of Mr. A. Hill, shipping agent and commission merchant, whose suspension followed upon the announcement of the failure of Messrs. Ross, Mitchell & Co., with which firm he had had some rather large accommodation transactions. A statement of affairs, prepared by Mr. Chatteris, the accountant, was submitted, from which it appeared that the thal liabilities expected to be proved against the estate are £61,268, of which £50,477 is on account of accommodation bills. The assets are estimated at £17,430. A proposal was made on the part of the insolvent that a composition be accepted of 5s. 8d. in the pound, payable in three instalments, extending over a year, to be succeeded by a further dividend of 2s. 4d. to the trade creditors only, secured by an assignment of claims of the estate upon the drawers of the irregular paper. After a short discussion a resolution was pussed accepting the terms, subject to confirmation by all the creditors within one menth.

At Hamburg the rate of discount remains at 8% per cent. The cause of the recent advance was the purchase of £60,000 in silver on London account.

am you to be a self to	Cl'sing price Tuesday.		Business done.	
Illinois Central 6 per cent, 1875 Do. 7 per cent, 1875			76 a 36	
Do. do. Free Land, 1860	75 a	85	10 - 70	
Do. \$100 shares \$40 paid	8 a	6 dis.	6a7a636d	
Mich. Cen. 8 per cent con., 1860	175 a	80	10000	
New York Central, 6 per ct. (sink-				
ung fund), 1883	76 a	80		
Do. 7 per cent con., 1864		90	1	
N. Y. and Erie, 7 p. c. bds. on 1862				
Do. do. 3d mt ge, 1883	63 a	65		
Do. (sinking fund), do. 1875	45 a	55	1	
Do. 7 per cent, 1888.			1	
Ohio and Penn. 7 per cent income				
bonds, con., 1872	1			
Pennsylvania Central bonds, 1st			1	
	85 a		PER	
Do. 2d mort., 6 per cent (stg.).	86 a	87	7	

THE PARIS BOURSE.

[Paris (Oct. 31) Correspondence of the London Post.]
There are three good reasons why quotations might have risen this week at the Parisian Bourso—viz., the publication in the Moniteur of a very favorable budget, the fall of Delhi, and an improvement in the advices from America. Yet the week closes with comparatively little advance on quotations of October 23. On that day the threes were at 66.90, and this afternoon they closed at 67.10. The same status quo reigns with regard to railway shares and financial associations. The promising events of the last few days, therefore, have simply prevented a further fall. In fact, the money markets throughout Europe are affecting each other to such an extent during the present crisis that it is impossible to expect any isolated improvement at a particular bourse. Gold is travelling about the world just now to an amount never before known, causing the precious metals to be kept out of circulation and use to an extraordinary degree. There is almost as much gold and sliver travelling about on the seas as on the land. France continues to import and export to a considerable amount. In September the account stood thus:—

Importation. Exportation.

for unforescen eventualities.

THE MONEY PRESSURE AND TRADE IN PRANCE.

[From the London Star, (City Article.) Oct. 4.]

Mercantile letters from Paris state that all the French houses having relations with the United States follow the phases of the commercial and financial crisis in that country with the utnost anxiety. They do not disguise from themselves the difficulties which they have to surmount. They are under heavy liabilities for consignments made to America, in the full expectation of remittances which they now cannot expect to receive for a long time to come. The effects of the crisis, however, upon French commerce generally is likely to be less serious than many people suppose. Most of the houses that do business with America are very wealthy, and quite able to weather the storm. Some of them have already taken measures to protect themselves from loss, and to recover their advances promptly. I key have sent orders to their agents in the United States to accept payment in paper, and to buy corn, cotton, and sugar for exportation to Europe. It is probable that these operations will lower the prices of these articles for some time to come. Retail trade in Paris is slacker in almost all its branches. The sale of tissues in the shops is not so active as it ought to be at this time of the year. The midness of the season accounts for this in some measure. The active movement in the factories, which was remarked in September, and during the first fortnight of October, has also slackened. The difficulty in negotiating bills forces all the manufacturers to restrict their credit and in manufacturers to restrict their credit and in manufacturers to restrict their credit.

Fallure of the Attempted Launch-Accidents the Chains, and Injury of Men Employed. As reported by the Ariel, the launch of the mammot eamship heretofore known as the Great Eastern, but now formally christened Leviathan, was commenced at noor

[From the London Post, Nov. 4.]

The result of vesterday's attempt to move this monster of marine architecture into the river has proved that the principle adopted by Mr. Brunel for effecting this unparalleled operation is sound, practicable and absolutely certain of ultimate success. Although an accident, to be lamented for its effect on some of the workmen engaged, has led to a pestponement until next month of the final consummation of his object, no doubt can be entertained, from the experiment which has been made, that on the renewal of the endeavor, early next month, the enhent engineer will achieve everything which the directors of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company and the public could desire. In fact, the principle on which he has proceeded has been sufficiently demonstrated, and now all that is required is the repair of some slight damage sustained by a portion of the machinery, and the opportunity of the next spring tides, to put the Leviathan affoat.

The first great step has been accomplished. The ship has fairly moved upon "the ways," stem and stem, four feet from her original position. After this announcement few will any longer entertain doubt of the principles and calculation by which Mr. Brunel has been guided. The netual progress made towards the water by the stem of the ship is three feet nine inches, while the stern has advanced rather more than four feet—a difference which will be presently explained.

actual progress made towards the water by the stern of the ship is three feet nine inches, while the stern has advanced rather more than four feet—a difference which will be presently explained.

The preparations made for the launch were so fully explained in our article of Monday last that we are relieved from the necessity of having to enter into details on these points. The motive powers used were, in the first place, hydraulic pressure against the cradle; and, secondly, the tractive operation of chains carried round the hull of the vessel and communicating with lighters moored in the river. Three of these chains were acted upon by machinery on board the lighters; a fourth, round the stem of the ship, was worked by a small steam engine erected in the yard, the chain revolving by double action upon a lighter. The construction of the drdins reund which the checking cable passed and their controlling brakes, are sufficiently understood.

Every preliminary arrangement was completed at an early hour yesterday moraing, and before 10 o'clock the yard began to fill with visiters who had received cards of admission. Among them were several distinguished scientific individuals, who appeared to anticipate with profound interest the great event of the day. The members of the ex-royal family of France were among the early arrivals. They were received by Mr. Yates, the secretary, who explained to them the nature of the machinery by which the hunch is to be effected. His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, the Bavarian Minister, the Spanish Charge d'Affaires, and several members of the corps diplomatique, were present, and the Earl of Hardwicke and other noblemen were on the ground. Mr. Brunel himself was surrounded by personnal and professional friende, among whom we noticed Captain Claxton, R. N.; Captain Buikeley; Mr. F. P. Smith, the inventor of the screw propiler; Mr. Saunders, secretary of the Great Westorn Railway; Mr. Lane, and many other gentlemen. Mr. Scott Russell, who shares the honor or calling into being this

company—the "Levistban" being the appropriate name selected.

As soon as this form had been gone through, Mr. Brunel are the signal for knocking away the few last remaining "shores" and "stays," and now the mighty machine stood supported solely on her cradles, awaiting the relaxation of the checking cables, which up to this moment had been kept perfectly taut.

This was a moment of intense interest to the specialtors in the yard, who now numbered perhaps a couple of thousands. The river was covered with craft of all sizes, and on the opposite shore myriads of anxious lookers on might be observed, impatiently waiting for the moment, which those more favorably situated percuved to be imminent.

The first step necessary was to relax the checking shies; and this part of the process was begun shortly after midday. The operation had proceeded as far as was necessary to permit the application of the tractive and notive power, when, almost before the latter had been brought to bear, the yes-

sel suddenly acquired motion, and more quickly than was expected moved towards the water. One consequence of this unforceeen rapidity in her change of position was a violent revolution of the brake attached to the steramost checking cable, the handles of which suddenly flying round, unhappily struck several of the workmen nearest to them, causing severe fractures and other serious injuries. Great alarm was naturally caused by this misadventure, but Mr. Brunel preserved an admirable presence of mind, and by his example, encouraging the assistants, the checking machinery was re-applied, and the motion of the vessel stayed. The injured men were removed to the Popiar Heepital, and as soon as the excitement had subsided Mr. Brunel again applied himself to carry out the object of the day. In his mind the one great point of the vessel's motion had been achieved. But the facility with which it had taken place suggested danger of a precipitate descent to the water, and consequent jeopardy to the lighters to which the tractive tackle was attached. He immediagly determined to preclude this possible risk by removing the lighters referred to, and dispensing with the tractive chains communicating with them. The delay thus occasioned made it two o'clock before another signal for the relaxation of the checking cables could be given. No doubt, however, was entertained that the vessel wo, the cables having been again relaxed, the motive power of the hydraulic pumps and the stationary engine at the vessel's sim were set in motion, and expectancy was again strained to its utmost pitch. Mr. Brunel himself stood by the checking cable where the accident had occurred, watching and directing every movement, and receiving instant information of the proceedings at other points. The pumps were kept going at short intervals, and the steam winch at the stem winch in connection with the engine. This produced such an overwhelming pressure on the cable at the stem of the highers. The pumps and the steam winch a consequence of the steam winch i

time the ship will stand in great danger of settling, owing to the immense pressure (12,000 tons) upon the new made earth.

The Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise—Sailing of the Niagara from Plynnouth.

(From the London Poet, Nov. 2.]

The affairs of the Atlantic telegraph appear to go backward; but this is only temporary. The American frigate, the Niagara, has landed at Keyham the whole of the cable which still remained with her after the unfortunate failure a short time since. The frigate has started on her way back to the United States. The portion of the cable has been safely stowed away in large vats, having been passed through oil, in order to preserve it from the effects of the rust. The whole of the cable has not yet been tested, but in several parts it has been found to be imperfect, and a considerable portion of it will require to be replaced by new wire. The Agamemmen will commence at once the delivery of her portion of the cable at Keyham. Mr. Bright, the engineer of the company, has proceeded to Valentia with a small vessel to recover the 400 miles of cable which were lost in the late attempt to lay it. The shore end of the cable, consisting of the heavier portion, can be underrun without any great difficulty, and it is expected that the whole of the smaller line will also be recovered. How far the recovered portions may yet be made available will of course dependentirely upon the condition in which they may be when recovered. A very large quantity of new cable will be required, even if the whole of that at present made were perfectly sound, as no attempt to submerge the line will be made without a very much larger quantity of "slack" being provided than was at first contemplated. The whole of the capital of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, consisting of shares of £1,000 each, has now been called up; but the company has power to borrow a sufficient amount of additional capital to complete the work.

Previous to the departure of the Niagara, Captain Hudson and the officers of the ship, in return for their

steam frigate Susquehanna, Captain Sands, left Plymouth on the 30th of September for Spezza, and is now on her way to New York.

An English View of Mexican Affairs.

[From the London Times, Nov. 2.]

The accounts from Mexico by La Plata state the disorder which reigns throughout the country to be indescribable. Marauding bands, each numbering two or three hundred men, infest all the interior districts, while the official classes, degraded and mercenary as ever, squander at the gaming table the gains of corruption. The command of a regiment or an appointment in a custom house constitutes the readiest means of fortune; and the contraband system, being thus a chief dependence of civil and military employes, is carried to an extent that has entirely extinguished the possibility of fair trade, and has thrown the profits of all commercial operations into hands of the most depraved classes. Cotton, linen and woollen manufactures brought by land over the American frontier are to be obtained at 30 per cent under the cost price of these imported in a regular manner by honest merchants. The administration of justice is marked by the same features, and, finally, the all-pervading shamelessness is exhibited in the highest degree by the general government in its treatment alike of its home and foreign creditors, the revenues being profusely exhausted in pandering to the army and satisfying the avariee of favorites. One of the most approved modes is said to be by nominating partisans to extraordinary diplomatic missions, paying them one or two years salary in advance, and then allowing them to remain at home. With regard to the claims of the English bondhoiders the utmost indifference is shown, and, owing to the belief that their own government will do nothing for them, their position seems to be simply a subject for polite josts. If, under these circumstances, it should turn out that the assistance by the British Cabicon with Systin is to be granted without any conditions being exacted, the creditors will have a lasting grou

China.

The Paris Pays says.—We have private intelligence from Hong Kong to September 8. The Viceroy Yeh was expected at Canton about the 18th, on his return from Pekin. The Emperor had conferred upon him the title of Heu-try-pauk, which means lieutenant of his person. This is a rank which is never given except to princes of the imperial family when on a mission. It is said that Yeh has positive orders to summon the English to evacuate Canton, and is authorized, in default of compliance, to make an official decla-ation of war against England.

and is authorized, in default of compilance, to make an official decla-ation of war against England.

General Cavaignac's Death and Funeral.

The death of General Cavaignac was the most important topic in France. The event took place while he was out shooting, on the 28th ult., near Tours. The General was in the act of raising his gun to his shoulder when he felt a weakness suddenly creep over him, and he had scarcely time to hand his gun to an attendant who stood by, when he felt to the earth and expired. He had just completed his fifty fifty year. Madame Cavaignac would not hear of the remains of her husband being interred elsewhere than in Faris. She placed the body in a carriage, and with the head in her lap, and accompanied by General Cavaignac, the uncle of the deceased, and by her infant child, she proceeded to the railroad station at Tours, and asked that a special train should be at once got ready. The demand was at first refused; but on announcing who she was, and whose were the remains she guarded, it was forthwith complied with.

The obsequies of the General took place on Saturday the 31st, in the Church of St. Louis d'Autin. All was conducted with order and regularity, although the streets through which the procession to the cemetery of Montmatre passed, were crowded, and about 15,000 people followed the bearse to the gates of the cometery. Quite a large body of troops took part in the proceedings, and many prominent republicans and literary and political celebrities were present. The procession contained far less of the democratic element than was expected. An imperial carriage was looked for in the trait, but none was there. As the hearse passed along every hat was raised, and the spectators often remained bareheaded until it was out of sight. No address was spoken over the tomb, but the soldjers paid the usual military bonors.

General Wilson of Delhi.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.
It appears that the victorious General Wilson, now in possession of the bloodstained stronghold of the exerable mutineers in Central India, is supposed by many from his coolness and determination to be a native of Scotland. Now, without detracting one lots from the acknowledged bravery of Scottish our fellow subjects. I venture, through the medium of your well known journal, to inform such of your readers as may feel interested in the matter that General Wilson is not only an Englishman, but a native of Norfolk, cousin of the present Lord Berners, educated at the Norwich Grammar School, and a fellow student of the gallant Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak.

Norfolk has produced in a pre-eminent degree men "famed for deeds of arms," from the immortal hero Nelson down to Windham of the Redan, and Wilson of Delhi; and as such England has just cause to be proud of her eastern county, and that county of her gallant sons.

WEST NORFOL KRECTOR.

Markets.

London Monky Market.—Tribulay Evening, Nov. 3.—
The depressing influence of the American news received by the Niagars yesterday has been again apparent in the market for the public funds, and a further decline of fully a per cent has taken place in prices. It must, however, be borne in mind that the close of the present account is approaching, and that those who purchased consols at the commencement of last week are enabled to secure a very good profit by selling at the present quotation. A considerable amount of the business of this day has been the realization of profits upon previous speculations for the rise in prices. For immediate delivery consols have been dealt in at 90½, 89½, 90½, 89½ a 89½ a 89½ and for the account, at 89%, 90½, 89½ as 89½ a 89½ and for the account, and for the December settlement business was done at 90½ to 90½, the closing quotation being 90½ rather buyers. There has been business in bank stock at 210 8½ 11 9; India Bonds under £1,000 mark 47s. and 42s. dis.; Exchequer Bills for £1,000 have been sold at 15s. and 10s. dis., and the Small bills at 14s. and 9s. dis.; the Exchequer bonds of 1859 being done at 97½ % 97½.

The preparations having been for the most part completed for the retirement of the commercial bills.

In the foreign stock market there has been a good deal

have been a shade easier for very high qualities of commercial bills.

In the foreign stock market there has been a good deal of business done, and prices have been rather flat. Peruvian bonds continue to exhibit much unsteadiness, and closed rather heavily.

The railway share market has exhibited much heaviness to-day, prices having ruled from 10s. to 20s. below the quotations of Saturday last.

In the market for foreign railway shares business has been rather active, and quotations have been steady.

In the market for miscellaneous shares there has been a good deal of business done, and prices have varied but little from previous quotations. Canada shares mark 125 124.

The rates of exchange this afternoon were generally firm

125 124.

The rates of exchange this afternoon were generally firm at the quotations of last post day.

About £50,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the bank to day for export to the Continent.

The precise amount of specie to be despatched to-morrow (this day) to India and China is £956,846, of which £854,141 is for India, £72,035 is for China, and £23,834 for

PARIS, MONDAY, Nov. 2.—The liquidation of Rente has passed off heavily, though the variations were without importance. The rates of continuation to carry over bargains to the end of November have been heavy. Railway shares steady. Threes have been done at from 67fr. to 66fr., 90c., for the present account, and at from 67fr., 46c., to 67fr., 30c., for the end of November; Mobilier varied from 756fr. to 756fr.; Austrian, 672fr., 50c., to 675fr.; Orleans, 1,310fr. to 1,315fr.; Lyons, 840fr. to 845fr.; Northern, 875fr. to 877fr., 50c., to 636fr.; for the market continued steady to the close, when

	Fr. Ct.		Fr.
434 per cents	90 75	Credit Foncier	515
Do. end month		Belgian 434	97
3 per cent	67 —	Piedmontese 5	90
Do. end month	67 —	Roman	83
Bank shares 2	.980	Austrian	-
Credit Mobilier	787 50	Spanish Threes	_
Do. account	795 -	Home debt	37

RICHARDSON, SPENCE AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.
LIVERPOOL, NOV. 3, 1857.
Since Friday there has been rather more tone in the
grain trade, and at Mark Lane yesterday a firmer market

Since Friday there has been rather more tone in the grain trade, and at Mark Lane yesterday a firmer market was reported.

To-day we had a better attendance of buyers than for some time past, millers from a distance having been attracted by the late large arrivals. The bulk samples offering, however, were few, and, with a fair inquiry a moderate business was done in line qualities of wheat. Best descriptions of red brought generally an advance of 2d per bushel. White solid a trregular rates, 7s. 11d. a 8s. 3d. being taken for prime quality. Inferior kinds, both white and red, were unsaleable, although offered at very low prices. Flour was slow of sale, without change in value. Indian corn in limited request, at a reduction of 6d. per quarter. We quote wheat —red, 0s. 8d. a 7s. 8d.; white, 7s. 3d. a 8s. 3d. per 7s lbs. Flour—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 29s. a 30s.; extra Ohio, 30s. a 31s. 6d.; Western, 27s. a 28s. per bbl. Indian corn—mixed and yellow, 36s. 6d. a 37s.; white, 40s. a 41s. per 480 lbs.

Buse continues slow of sale. Dealers still purchasing only as they require, and obtaining an occasional advantage in price.

Pour very dull and cominal.

Tage in price.

PORK very dull and cominal.

Bacox.—Only a few retail sales are making of best qualities at late prices.

LARD—Quite neglected—68s. is the nominal quotation for conductions.

bbls. common have been sold.

BARK.—No transactions to report. 10s. 6d. was last price paid for Philadelphia, and 7s. 6d. for Baltimore.

Corron.—The market is dull and depressed, and prices have relapsed to the lowest rates of last week, the sales to-day being only 2,500 bales, all to the trade. In Manchester there is very little business doing. Middling, Orleans, 8½d.; Mobile, 8¾d.; Uplands, 8¾d. per lb.

The Launch of the Russian Corvette. At half past 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Russia steam corvette was launched from the yard of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., foot of Sixth street, East River, agreeably to previous announcement. From four to tive thousand per-sons, including many ladies, were present to witness the launch, and a number of distinguished Russian officers and was everything that could be desired, either by the build er of the vessel or the Russian officer who superintended light and buoyant in the water, and made a favorable im-pression on all who saw her yesterday. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 214 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, pression on all who saw her yesterday. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 214 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 18 feet, and about 1,400 tons burthen. She has double decks and the huil has been built of the best materials, and is theroughly fastened with copper bolts in the strongest manner. She has two oscillating engines, with cylinders sixty inches in diameter, and eight feet stroke of piston, and is 300 horse power. Her propeller has three flanges, made wholly of gun metal, and is a beautiful specimen of workmanship; it was in its place before she was launched, as were some other portions of her machinery. The corvette will be finished early next spring, and will sail for the Amoor river direct, where she will probably arrive by the time navigation is open in that quarter. Capt. Crown, who is mentioned above as having superintended the construction of this vessel, has been constantly in attendance since her keel was laid, and has inspected every piece of timber in her huil. That she will prove one of the best and most substantial vessels affoat we have no doubt.

After the launch a number of invited guests repaired to a room in which an abundance of good things for the inner man had been propared for them, and to which they did ample justice. A table was also spread in Mr. Webb's large moulding room, at which the workmen employed in his yard enjoyed themselves; during which cheers were given for the "Emperor of Russia and his government," for "Captain Crown" and for "Mr. Webb." While responding to some remarks which were made, Mr. Webb informed them that he had been requested by Capt. Crown to state that on their next pay day a sum of money would be presented on the part of the Russian government, to each mechanic who had worked on the ship which har just been launched. This announcement was received with renewed cheering by the company, soon after which they adjourned to attend to their various vocations, highly pleased with their morning's labors.

Indian Relief Fund in the United States.

Indian Relief Fund in the United States.

HER MATESTY'S LEGATION, WASHINGTON, NOV. 14, 1857.

Sir.—I have received a letter from the Lord Mayor of London, invoking my assistance in obtaining contributions to the fund which is being formed for the relief of those who have suffered by the commotions in India. As the best means of seconding his lordship in his charitable exerticess. I think it would be desirable to open subscription lists at her Majesty's Consultates. Should this suggestion meet with your approval, you will make known your design to the British residents in your vicinity; you will invite them to place their donations in your hands, and you will remit the amount of money deposited with you, when it may seem expedient, to the Bank of England, to the credit of the "Indian Meeting Relief Fund." I beg to forward you herewith the sum of £50, as my contribution to the object in view. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, faithful servant.

To Erwann Morrisen Ascrimato, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, New York.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE INDIAN MUTINY.

To Freward Morther Ascendato, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, New York.

RELIEF OF SUFFERRES BY THE INDIAN MUTINY. Her Britannic Majesty's Consultate, 1 New York, Nov. 16, 1857.

TO THE BRITISH RESIDENTS IN NEW YORK AND ITS VICINITY. The disastrous events which have occurred in India within the present year, the borrid atrocities of the most sangulary revolt in the annals of history, are already known to you. But the extent and severity of the privation and suffering of the bereaved survivors are not, perhaps, so fully understood. A movement for their relief, which originated in London, has been seconded with great zoal and liberality throughout the kingdom. Several of the British residents in this city have already expressed their desire to contribute towards the fund now being raised for that purpose. In order, therefore, to afford them and all others who sympathise with the fallen and the bereaved, an opportunity of contributing, and in compliance with the suggestion of his Excellency the Lord Napier, her Majesty's Minheter at Washington, contained in the above letter, which the undersigned takes leave to make public, a list has been opened at the Consulate, where subscriptions will be received and forwarded, and where details of information on the subject can be obtained.

E. M. ARCHIBALP, H. B. M. Consul.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

Details of Nine Days Later News from California.

\$1,176,086 IN TREASURE. PROCLAMATION OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS.

IMPORTANT FROM CARSON VALLEY.

MORMON AND INDIAN ALLIANCE.

News from Oregon, Puget's Sound, Carson Valley, Sonora, the Sandwich Islands, China, Japan, New Granada and Nicaragua.

Reported Massacre of Americans and English at Ningpo.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

&c.,

son commander, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning. She left Aspinwall Nov. 4, at 9:45 P. M., and arrived on the 10th, and arrived at Quarantine at 734 o'clock A. M. on the 16th. Experienced heavy weather on the passage from Havana to New York.

The St. Louis brings the California mails of October 20: \$1,176,086 in treasure on freight, and 643 passengers. port, bound south.

Nov. 6, F. B. Walker, aged thirty-five, of Cotton Valley,

R. L. Whiting commander, left San Francisco Oct. 20, at 9:30 A. M., and arrived at Panama Nov. 2, at 4 P. M. She brought 727 passengers and \$1,697,041 in treasure on

Orleans, sprang overboard from the Sonora and was

Among the passengers by the St. Louis are Commander Merwine, late of the United States frigate Independence, a portion of his officers and 133 discharged seamen as

ı	Action and antipolita services to Ambient 127	Meeting trigged transmitted	THE ME COLD
ı	The following is the specie	list of the St. Louis:-	
ı	Wells, Fargo & Co. \$206,200	Lewis & Olmstead	\$8,00
l	Am. Exchange Bank. 186,000	R. Meder & O. Adams	8,00
	Howland&Aspinwall.145,835	Treatwell & Co	8,000
	Order129,520	C. W. Crosby	7,500
	James Patrick 30,000	Z. Einstein & Bro	4.100
	Duncan Sherman&Co 80.014	E. & J. Rosenfeld	4.000
	E. Kelley & Co 66,000	H. S. Hallett.	2.46
	Freeman & Co 33.800	H. E. Griffin	2,40
	Wm. Hoge & Co 32,000	T. J. Hand & Co	2,00
	Ross, Falconer & Co. 27,077	From Aspinwall.	-100
	Conroy & O'Connor., 23,660	Everett & Brown	1.30
	Clark & Wilbur 20,000	Order	1.13
	Scholle & Bros 16,483	Adams Express Co	65
	P. Naylor 15,000	Wm. Rice	60
ŀ	Wm. H. Dunbar 15,000	Am. Exchange Bank.	50
	James Lee & Co 14,000		30
	Renard & Co 12,400	S. T. Baker	
	Nemara & Co 12,400	E. Anthony	15

We are indebted to Mr. E. A. Mitchell, purser of the St. Louis, for favors, and to the express companies of Wells, Fargo & Co. and Freeman & Co. for files of California p

in the San Francisco Hospital on the 16th inst. from the effects of injuries received on the 30th of August last, by

Two strong shocks of an earthquake were felt in So. Francisco on the night of the 19th October.

Joseph Logan died at Springfield, in Tuolu Logan was a member of the late Captain Shannon's com-pany, I, of Colonel Stevenson's regiment, and went to Californa in 1847. The soldiers of this pioneer band are rapidly falling before the stroke of the grim sergean

Hock Farm, the residence of General John A. Sutter, has been redeemed, and the old pioneer says that he now

Court Justice, vice Murray, deceased. Stephen J. Field.

Justice elect, has been appointed in place of Burnett.
F. V. Moore, who was under sentence of death for the crime of murder, committed suicide in the Nevada jail by taking strychnine on the night previous to the day on which he was to be executed. His wife, a few days afterward, took poison, and would have destroyed herself had

not prompt remedies been administered. Samuel B. Leaman, a native of Dayton, Ohio, aged 24 years, committed suicide on Sunday morning, October 11, by jumping into the Bay from the foot of Stockton street. Deceased went to California two years ago, on the United States frigate Independence. He deserted, and has pursued the calling of an actor. Latterly he has been of very intemperate habits, and his suicide is supposed to have been committed while laboring under mania à potu.

Proclamation of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee.
THE PENALTIES AGAINST THE EXPATRIATED PERSONS REVOKED.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.—Your Executive Committee deem it proper officially to announce the passage of the following resolution, which has received the sanction of the Board of Delegates, and is now an act

To THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.—Your Executive Committee deem is proper officially to announce the passage of the following resolution, which has received the sanction of the Board of Delegates, and is now an act of the Committee of Vigilances.—Resolved, That by and with the concurrence of the Board of Delegates, all existing penalties attached to sentences of expatriation are hereby rescinded.

However much honest men and patriotic citizens may have differed as to the right and justice of the organization and acts of the Committee of Vigilance, no candid man can deny that a great reform in public merals and political estate has been achieved as a result. Our elections, on three occasions, have been peaceable and untainted by fraut; quiet and order reign in our streets; virtue is not openly outraged on the highways; deadly weapons are no longer publicly displayed and defiantly used; liberty of speech and of the press is no longer a misnomer or the cause of bloodshed; public plunder is now neither practicable or the object for which office is sought; a rigid scrutny into public affairs has been inaugurated, and is consistently maintained by citizens without let or hindrance, the offices of the city and county have been filled by men of probity, who are the undoubted choice of the electoral majority; ballot box stuffing and fraudulent election returns are at an end; the people now have confidence that political favoritism will not in future rescue the convicted guilty from the punishment decreed by law; the community enjoys a tranquil repose and hopeful properity. This state of affairs, contrasted with that which existed when your labors commenced, proclaims the magnitude of the triumphs that have been achieved. We believe that they or a father that body. To execute any one of the expatriated who might have the temerity to return, would, under the changed and existing state of affairs, interrupt hopersent pace and protocol the weight of the people, happy and contented under the change desired that b

exists.

B will be seen by the tener of the resolution that the sentence of banishment is not revoked; the committee have no error to retract in their decrees of expatriation, they are simply relieved by their present act from the obligation to inflict the death penalty on returned exiles.